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It will be fair and colder today.

ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL.

It is not generally known that St. Mark's hospital is maintained at a financial loss. On the contrary the belief is entertained by many that it is not only self-sustaining, but that it is a money-making institution. These erroneous beliefs, no doubt, work a positive injury to it, for persons otherwise able and willing to contribute for its maintenance and support withhold their donations. Unlike other institutions in the large cities St. Mark's has no endowment upon which the trustees may draw to balance accounts and pay obligations. It is dependent entirely upon its receipts from patients and the scant donations of those who know the true condition of affairs. These sources of revenue yield an amount insufficient to meet obligations, and last year there was a deficit approximating \$4000, which had to be taken care of by the trustees. Were the hospital relieved of charity and city patients it might be able to earn its support, but the charity patients burden it with an expense from which there is no escape except upon the cash forthcoming from the patients who are able and do pay for treatment. The city is magnanimous enough to pay \$4 per week for city charges, but the actual cost of caring for a patient is not less than \$8, so that the city's magnanimity is rather more expensive than otherwise to the hospital. In no city in America is there a more splendidly equipped, beautifully located hospital than St. Mark's. The staff of physicians and surgeons is the peer of the best. It is a matter for regret that instead of receiving the financial support its worth entitles it to receive, it is forced to struggle along against an increasing debt. Generous citizens can do no better act than to unite in establishing an adequate and permanent endowment, and thereby make the hospital a refuge for the sick and disabled from the humbler as well as wealthier classes of society.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

There are seven tables appended to census bulletin No. 171, which exhibit the mileage, equipment and stations, employees, business done, earnings and incomes, expenditures and operating expenses for the states of Louisiana, Texas, excepting a few square miles in the northern part, and that portion of the territory of New Mexico lying south of a line drawn from Santa Fe eastward to the southwestern corner of Indian territory, and east of a line drawn southward to El Paso, of which the following summary is appended: Passenger carried, 5,547,103, 1889; passengers carried one mile, 263,237,176; tons of freight moved, 3,468,770; earnings from passenger service, \$8,969,043.19; earnings from freight service, \$27,315,187.85; earnings and income, \$37,027,672.28; expenditures, \$36,473,862.37; total employees, 28,138; cars in passenger service, 737; cars in freight service, 25,262; locomotives, 994; stations on all lines, 969; receipts per mile per passenger (cents), 1.323.

Seven tables are appended to bulletin 172, for California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada and the territories of Arizona and Utah, and that portion of New Mexico lying west of a line drawn from Santa Fe to El Paso. The summary of the last bulletin is: Passengers carried, 20,466,345, 1889; tons of freight moved, 10,565,973; earnings from passenger service, \$20,414,247.87; earnings from freight service, \$38,085,316.97; earnings and income, \$61,442,219.95; expenditures, \$64,099,884.13; total number of employees, 29,723; cars in passenger service, 1408; cars in freight service, 23,248; locomotives, 1322; stations on all lines, 1160; receipts per mile per passenger (cents), 2.314; receipts per mile per ton of freight (cents), 1.850.

WOOLEN MILL.

With its many industries, widely diversified in character, it is not strange that this city has no mill for the manufacture of woolen goods. Every necessary condition for a successful and profitable manufacturing business of that kind is present. There is a ready access to the wool producers in all parts of the state. Our wools, while not among the finer grades, are staple and find a ready sale in the Boston market at quotable prices. There would be no obstacle to overcome by reason of transportation; on the contrary a saving would be made in the purchase for a home market. There are innumerable sites adjacent to the river where factory buildings could be located. Water is an important factor in the manufacture of woolens, for washing, dyeing and cleansing, and is the best motive power for driving the machinery. All the pre-requisites are at hand. If such an establishment were built and operated, it would afford remunerative employment for hundreds of girls and women who are now seeking an existence behind counters or in a questionable manner. Nothing contributes more to purity in the social relations than employment. With a large woolen mill located here there would be added another substan-

tial and profitable industry to our present number. It is a suggestion that capitalists may consider to their profit.

DAVID B. HILL'S INSANITY.

Is that Napoleon of politics, that tamer of the tiger—David B. Hill, non compos mentis? The revelations of the New York Standard, showing his connection with the theft of the New York legislature, and his appointment of the notorious Maynard to the vacancy on the bench of the court of appeals, indicates that it would be a charity to suppose Mr. Hill a victim to insanity. Hill's solicitude for Maynard, who by his own showing and over his own signature in a letter addressed to his associate judges, admits that he committed grand larceny deliberately and with a full appreciation of its consequences, indicates not only insanity but idiocy. Hill's energetic defense of Maynard, who admits he perjured an election return which had been handed down by the court of appeals, upon which a republican or democratic majority in the state senate hinged, and his substitution of a fraudulent return, shows his insanity or knavery. Hill's act in appointing Maynard an associate of pure, high-minded gentlemen after a committee named by the New York bar—of whom only two out of seven were republicans—had denounced Maynard as a criminal who, under the code, had incurred the penalties of grand larceny, is worse than insanity, it was partisanship gone mad.

CULLERTONISM SAT UPON.

Alderman Cullerton of Chicago, was beaten by an honest vote fairly counted. This has roused his ire against the secret ballot system. Alderman Cullerton has long been a feasting sore in Chicago politics and that he was beaten caused as much surprise as satisfaction. The secret ballot has worked wonders, for it has defeated dishonest tricksters—hence Cullerton's defeat. The polling instructions or provisions are practically the same in all states which have adopted the secret ballot, and if Cullerton's contention was allowed not only many of the voters of Chicago but voters throughout the various states would be disfranchised. Voters have the right, and the secret ballot emphasizes it, of voting for whomsoever they please. They did not please to vote for Cullerton, and the sooner this class of politicians discover and bow to this fact the better it will be for the whole country.

PENSIONERS PURSUED.

The committee investigating General Raum's methods of conducting the pension bureau and the alleged frauds in connection therewith, ran against a bomb of unexpected possibilities, charged with an explosive which may yet shatter their hopes and transfer the frauds to congressmen who have tirelessly pursued the general. It appears that Congressman Cooper of Indiana, in 1889, allowed a firm of pension agents to print a number of congressional call slips bearing a fac-simile of his signature. Pension applicants wishing to know the exact status of their claim had only to apply to these agents, enclosing \$3, when by the aid of the slip the particular claim in question would be called up and full information obtained. The beauty of this scheme was that it enabled doubtful claimants to patch up their applications and have their claim speedily allowed, while the participants in the scheme—pension sharks, congressmen's secretaries and the congressmen themselves—would share the booty, thus unlawfully wrong from would-be pensioners.

MICHIGAN LAW JOURNAL.

The April number of the Michigan Law Journal contains three able articles, one from the pen of Judge Cooley upon "Sovereignty in the United States," first delivered as a lecture to post-graduates, but here amplified and enlarged. In the article the judge maintains that each state is sovereign in the things which directly concern itself, and may properly delegate some of its power to the federal union which is itself sovereign. General Cushman writes on, "The Power of Appointing Electors, Original or Deputed," in reply to Professor Thompson. After reciting the proceedings of the constitutional convention, bearing upon this question of electors, he concludes with this statement: "The power to constitute a national government 'inheres' in the people of the United States, and they have 'ordained' not that each district shall appoint, but that 'each state shall appoint' * * * electors, and the power must be executed in accordance with the grant, or it is not executed within the meaning of that 'sublime imperative' of our great charter." Professor Abbott contributes an article on the history and origin of "Law Reports."

DEMOCRATIC MEANNESS.

Democrats and oligarchs—the pessimists of the nation—opposed the senate bill appropriating money for the reception and entertainment of the G. A. R. in Washington, and Congress had nothing to do with it. Of any other city in the nation this objection would be valid. But the District of Columbia and Washington are under federal jurisdiction, are peculiarly the property of the nation, and are surrounded and endowed with the qualities of a home. As such the nation at large is interested in Washington, and it is appropriate that the veterans of the country should be made to feel while at Washington that they are not only the guests of the home city, but of the nation.

"The free silver bill will come up in the senate," says John Sherman, and adds, "while the senate would be satisfied with a test vote, the silverites will not be satisfied with anything less than a

direct vote." This is not to be wondered at, as mine owners and their champions of the Bland and Wolcott stripe are so accustomed to viewing public opinion through the telescope of a mine shaft that they have come to believe the portion of public opinion visible through this narrowed sphere, is all there is of public opinion. A broadened horizon is what they stand most in need of.

One of the most remarkable things about the Hon. I. M. Weston of Grand Rapids is that when away from home he actually delivers himself of positive and un-equivocal opinions on the silver bill and other political questions. At home his silence is as deep and awful as the hunder of a storm at sea.

THOMAS NIXON has been feeding at the public crib for eleven long years, and during that time he has never bitten off from the political pie more than he could masticate. It would have been well had some of his superiors emulated his example.

HARLOW N. HIGINBOTHAM of Chicago, Marshall, Field & Co.'s credit man, will probably decline the presidency of the World's Fair directors. Mr. Field objects to Mr. Higinbotham's acceptance of the position, but gives no reason for his objection. Mr. Baker will be substituted.

Those who are so vigorously prosecuting General Raum should have first enquired into his ability to strike back. Had they done so they might not have fallen into the pit they have been so diligently digging for the commission.

In enthusiasm, conviviality and harmony, the G. A. R. convention now being held at Springfield, Illinois, is quite the equal of any convention ever held by these veteran reminders of a troublous time.

The names of Supervisor John T. Gould of Algonac, and Henry Proctor of Canby, are frequently and favorably mentioned in connection with the chairmanship of the next board of supervisors.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS are holding a monster meeting in New Orleans. The meeting is a fraternal one. Many men of prominence in the confederate army will be present.

BAY STATE DEMOCRATS in convention cheered the name of Grover to the echo when it was proposed to endorse him for nomination.

WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH.

THE GRAND RAPIDS HERALD formally nominates William Alden Smith of that city as a delegate-at-large to the Minneapolis convention. Mr. Smith is one of the best known of the young men of the party. He has been an active and tireless worker for years, and while his services have not been without reward, still he has claims that are entitled to consideration. If chosen he would be a gallant representative of the young blood of republicanism, and his selection would greatly please that element in the party.—Sturgis Journal.

William Alden Smith of Grand Rapids, is named as a candidate for the delegate-at-large from this state to the national convention. William is a self-made man who went from Duwagac but a few years ago a mere boy, and has by his energy and ability attained a prominent and enviable position. He has done some very effective work for the republican party, and his being elected to the place would be a just recognition of his services, and a compliment to the young republican element of the state.—Duwagac Republican.

THE GRAND RAPIDS HERALD is vigorously pushing William Alden Smith as a candidate for delegate-at-large to the national republican convention. Mr. Smith is an earnest republican of the fighting sort and would fill the position very acceptably.—Charlotte Republican.

AMUSEMENTS.

Redmond's—"Romeo and Juliet." Ida Van Cortland and company drew a magnificent audience last evening, the offering being "Romeo and Juliet." The role of Juliet has been a favorite and congenial one with Miss Van Cortland, a performance for which she is decidedly popular with Grand Rapids playgoers. The interpretation given Shakespeare's ideal picture of love's romance last evening was satisfactory and gratifying in an intellectual and sentimental sense.

Miss Van Cortland's Juliet has always been considered favorably in this column, and her assumption of this character is still admirable for its complete grasp of the character. The reading is at all times instructive, and the personation thoroughly sufficient in a theatrical sense. Though it must be admitted that she gracefully overcomes some physical and natural disadvantages. Mr. Butler, whose work in all characters betrays study and artistic consideration, is well adapted to the part of Romeo. He looks and seems at all times to be moved by the fervor and spirit of the intense and sincere lover. His pose and presence was every inch that of the Capulet prince and gentleman. The impression was an imposing one, it was graceful, careful in little details, and consistent. Mr. Butler's Romeo was, in a word, palatable and acceptable. It was not overdone. One of the best and most intelligent persons he has given us. The support, particularly the playing of Mr. Tavernier, was notably good, who is a capable and painstaking all around actor. The audience was large and bestowed hearty appreciation of the play and players. This afternoon, "The Honey-moon," and tonight "The Law Breakers."

General Mention.

Tonight Miss Lillian Kennedy, who has won golden words from the play censors on the Chicago press, where she played all of last week, will appear tonight at Powers, in "The Countess of Marry Ture." This comedy has aroused unusual expectation and the advance sale denotes a full house.

Paderewski, the great Polish pianist, says that without exception the Boston Symphony orchestra is the finest in the world.

The well known German comedian, Chas. A. Gardner, will be at Powers a week from tonight in "Captain Karl."

Agnes Wallace Villa will open at Redmond's tomorrow night in "The World Against Her." This play, which

will be recited from its presentation last season, is one of the very best of the kind—prized by the public as a popular prize.

The usual address will be given at Smith's today. An entire change of program next week.

THEY'LL ALL BE THERE.

Distinguished Actors and Actresses to Have Boonies.

The public of to-day is anxiously on the lookout for something that is new. It wants something that is unique, that is original and that is entertaining.

That something will be seen in Madison Square garden, New York, during the week beginning with May 3, and ending May 8.

On that occasion will be held a grand fair for the benefit of the actors' fund of America, an organization that has for its object the aiding of sick or indigent players, whoever they may be, and the burial of dead ones. Up to the present time it has expended upward of \$150,000 in this work and it is now spending \$25,000 a year in the same



MRS. A. M. PALMER.

way. There is no actor so great that he may not fall upon misfortune. But whether it be a great actor who has become poor and needy, or a sick chorus girl who has always been poor and needy, all have a common share in this fund. It helps them in misfortune, it will bury them with respect and decency when death's curtain falls before their gaze.

So much for the actors' fund of America. Now as to the fair.

The actors of America have never before combined in an effort of this kind. We have seen great performances in which a number of famous actors and actresses have figured together, but there has never been anything like this proposed fair, in which the greatest actors and actresses of this day will appear together in the largest building of its kind in this country continuously for one week in a way altogether original and unique.

It is somewhat remarkable, too, that this is the first real attempt on the part of the actors and actresses of America to inaugurate any great entertainment for the benefit of the poor and weak



MRS. GEORGE C. VAN BRUNT.

among them. Of course there have been individual benefits for needy actors and actresses and for the actors' fund.

But put alongside this the fact that in a single year the theaters of the United States raised for public charitable purposes \$400,000. Then remember the many occasions when the news of some great disaster swept over the country the actors were the first to offer help. It was so at the time of the Charleston earthquake, the Johnstown flood and times without number. It has always been the same.

"Whatever our faults may be, my boy, we ain't bad hearted."

So spoke an actor long ago, and he spoke truly.

Perhaps that is why there has been so much interest taken by the New York public in the projected fair.

The idea of this enterprise, like many another good one, came from a woman. It was the wife of a famous manager



MRS. C. C. VAN BRUNT.

who was the author of the suggestion of an actors' fair in New York city that would raise enough of money to enable the fund already in existence to carry on its work of charity in a satisfactory way. The idea became popular at once. A meeting was called. A. B. de Frece, who managed other fairs for various purposes, was called upon to submit a plan and scheme for the proposed enterprise. He did so and the plan was adopted. The whole matter was then put into a substantial shape.

A. M. Palmer, who is also president of the actors' fund of America, was made chairman of the fair committee. The other officers selected were Frank W. Sanger, treasurer; Daniel Frohman, secretary; Charles W. Thomas and A. B. de Frece, director general.

This was speedily followed by the selection of a ladies' executive committee, and that stands this way: Mrs. A. M. Palmer, president; Mrs. Edward E. Kidder, first vice president; Mrs. C. C. Van Brunt, second vice president; Miss Georgia Cayvan, secretary; Miss Emma Frohman, corresponding secretary, and Miss Alice Fischer, recording secretary. This has since been supplemented by a series of committees of ladies, who will do the main work of the fair, with the exception of the fair committee and

of the director general. Among the chairmen, if such you may call them, of these committees are such well-known women as Mrs. Madge Kendall, the English actress; Mrs. Modjeska, Mrs. Kate Rankin, Miss Dora Goldthwaite, Agnes Booth, Isabelle Evenson, Estelle Clayton, Rose Elyngton, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Mortimer Brown, Mrs. J. D. Townsend and Mrs. E. E. Kidder. There are any number of energetic ladies who will help them.

It is the ladies who have done the work so far, as they will to the end, and it is they who will reap great credit if the fair is the success that it now seems certain to be.

So much for the organization and intent of the actors' fair, and here the most significant feature of this appears.

In all the past, from the time of Shakespeare down, that class of the public that forms what is generally known as the best society has been willing enough to applaud the actor when on the stage, after the fashion of the times as they were. But on the street the actor was at the most but patronized. The drawing rooms of the great knew him not at all unless he happened to be called there to amuse those who could not otherwise amuse themselves. The actor was preached at and prayed at in and out of season, and as for actresses—well, enough is said. There was small mercy indeed for her when off the stage.

No one who has read Dickens, the first writer who successfully bent his great energies to beating down this line between actors and actresses, and other men women of brains and good conduct, will forget one chapter in "Nicholas Nickleby." It is that which describes



MISS EMMA PALMER.

Miss Snivelliced, leading lady in the company of Mr. Vincent Crummles, and Nicholas and the "Infant Phenomenon" setting out to secure promises from lovers of the drama to patronize Miss Snivelliced's benefit, and of how they were lectured in one place, frowned down in another, and given short change in another.

But times have changed. The experiences of the ladies who have been working to make the actors' fair a success prove this without a doubt. To make it a success it was necessary to learn first if the public would support it, if they thought the object worthy. So the director general sent letters out to eleven distinguished citizens of New York state requesting their indorsement of the scheme as set forth.

There were just eleven acceptances. Ex-President Cleveland answered for himself and wife, and promised their hearty cooperation. Vice President Morton did the same and so did Gov. Roswell P. Flower. Chauncey M. Depew



MRS. E. E. KIDDER.

did the same, as did Senator Frank Hiseock. Senator David Bennett Hill promised to do what he himself could do since he has no wife, and the mayor of New York, Hugh Grant, followed suit. Controller of New York, Theodore W. Ngere, pledged the support of himself and wife, and Cornelius Vanderbilt wrote a short but sufficient indorsement of the actors' fair; and so did Mr. George Gould, who robbed the stage of a very charming actress by marrying her and who was willing to make acknowledgment thereof. Last, but not least, came an encouraging assurance from Edwin Booth himself that he would be with the players in more than spirit.

With such names all doubt ceased. The ladies of the fair saw before them fair seas and plain sailing.

But right speedily some 400 more names came in of men and women who were willing to do anything for the actors who had done so much for others and heretofore asked but little in return. They came, too, from people of the highest standing.

Among these were Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. Perry Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, James Gordon Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bonner, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mr. Sydney Dillon, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Drew, Hon. A. S. Hewitt, Rev. George H. Houghton, of the "Little Church Around the Corner," Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Vanderbilt, ex-Secretary of the Navy Whitney and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Ward McAllister, and, indeed, pretty much every one who is prominent in New York society.

And all this occurred while the project was young, before all the details were arranged, and before it became certain that the great fair would be a success. Since that time theatrical managers all over the country have cooperated, and actors there and everywhere have volunteered their services. Patti has written a characteristic note in French, stating that she will take pleasure in being present. Clara Fisher Maeder, now the oldest actress living, has written, asking if there is any way in which she can at her age be useful. Fanny Davenport has also expressed a wish to do what she can, and similar words have come from Mrs. Lester Wallack, Mrs. Ponsil, Rosina Voroks, Helen Barry, and from actresses and actors without number. It is not at all likely that there is any actor or actress of consequence in the United States who will not take a more or less active part in the fair. The committees have been working as energetically as any could. Of course there will be bores in

the fair. They are a part of such events. Each committee is responsible for certain of these. They are in a sense its proprietors, clerks and all that. They raise the materials that go to make each attractive and, what is more, profitable.

As originally is the thing sought after most, and as all of the ladies are artists in their way, it is quite safe to say that the booths, as well as all other things, will be worth seeing.

Madison Square garden, as rebuilt, is a very large place. It requires no small skill to set a stage like that even when you have trained actors and actresses to help fill in the stage pictures. Light and shade, general color and effect all have to be weighed and considered. The gentlemen who compose the fair committee and the ladies who make up the real working committees all know a good bit about stagecraft, but in this case they thought it well to call in assistance. So Stanford White, the architect who designed the new Madison Square garden, was secured to draw the plans for the interior during the fair. As a result it will present one of the most unique spectacles imaginable.

All about the great body of the garden will run the boxes in which those who do not wish to appear on the promenade or about the boxes will sit. Then right under the boxes, all about the amphitheatre will be a promenade, a broad one too, and here the fair dames may show costumes and jewels to their hearts content.

Inside the promenade will be an oval space 225 feet long by 80 feet wide. This will be the great feature of the whole display, for it will form one large village, and such a village as is rarely seen. Lengthwise a broad avenue will run through it, a handsomely designed entrance at one end and a great floral booth at the other, where the stage is. There will be side avenues, too, and between these buildings that will represent the best ideas of all those who are interested in the fair.

The various managers of the New York theaters and of the theaters of nearby cities, will, in the main, be responsible for these spaces, and of course they will have the best of talent at their command to help them complete one with the other.

Some of these structures in that small village will recall memories as old as the stage itself. One of them, as an instance, will be a reproduction of the house in which Shakespeare himself was born, with a good idea of that historic spot in the village of Avon. Nor will that be the only thing that will recall the immortal bard. Some haunt of "Good Jack, sweet Jack Falstaff," may be seen, too. And "Old Curiosity Shop" will also be reproduced. Some sad memories will hang about this feature of the fair. One will be inclined to remember that "Billy" Florence, of glorious memory, is gone, and we will remember that he might have been here to impersonate honest Capt. Cattle himself, had he not met with an all too timely death. That Joseph Jefferson will feel sad when he sees it goes without saying. There will be any number of other structures representing the drama in its various periods, and there is not a manager or an actor or a club that will not give up its most cherished treasures in order that they may be seen and admired. There will be costumes with many a story attached to them. Playbills, now historic, will be shown. Yorick's skull will be numerous there and ancient properties without end or number.

As director general of this fair it might be assumed that Mr. de Frece is entitled to all the credit for the work that has been done for the fair before it is opened at all. This is not a proper assumption. It is to Mrs. A. M. Palmer, Mrs. E. E. Kidder, Miss Cayvan and their associates that all the credit must be given. They have been indefatigable, and have given to the men connected with the management of the fund a new idea as to the comparative energy of men and women. Many of these ladies have had to attend to their rehearsals and performances hours daily, yet they have given freely of their time and strength to this work.

This fair, or rather the money that will flow from it, will place in the hands of the players money with which to care for those of their profession who may be called before the footlights perhaps never again in this world, and so broad is this charity that they would extend it alike to the players who have charmed thousands to the trembling page who has announced that "the carriage waits," or even further to anyone honorably wounded in the service, as it were, even though he were but a some mover.

More than this! This fair will show that the wall that was supposed to stand between the player and good society does not exist at all any more; that it went down before public opinion long ago. And from this standpoint alone this coming fair of the actors may be considered a great event.

FOSTER COATES.

Get in a Second Vote.

Some of the French-Canadians who have adopted the United States and whose names are proving remarkably apt political pupils, as was shown in Lewiston, Me., where one fellow voted in Ward 2 as Antoine Boloverette and in Ward 3 as Antoine Greenwood. The simple translation of his name served the purpose of giving him an extra vote.

Prof. John P. Gould will give a half hour's talk on "Women's Place in History" at Kennedy's hall, Friday evening at 7:30. All are invited.

With M. Hine is now day clerk at the Eagle Hotel.

GRAND RAPIDS MARKETS.

Prices to Farmers.
Oats—Wheat, No. 1, 42c; No. 2, 41c; No. 3, 40c; No. 4, 39c; No. 5, 38c; No. 6, 37c; No. 7, 36c; No. 8, 35c; No. 9, 34c; No. 10, 33c; No. 11, 32c; No. 12, 31c; No. 13, 30c; No. 14, 29c; No. 15, 28c; No. 16, 27c; No. 17, 26c; No. 18, 25c; No. 19, 24c; No. 20, 23c; No. 21, 22c; No. 22, 21c; No. 23, 20c; No. 24, 19c; No. 25, 18c; No. 26, 17c; No. 27, 16c; No. 28, 15c; No. 29, 14c; No. 30, 13c; No. 31, 12c; No. 32, 11c; No. 33, 10c; No. 34, 9c; No. 35, 8c; No. 36, 7c; No. 37, 6c; No. 38, 5c; No. 39, 4c; No. 40, 3c; No. 41, 2c; No. 42, 1c; No. 43, 0c; No. 44, 0c; No. 45, 0c; No. 46, 0c; No. 47, 0c; No. 48, 0c; No. 49, 0c; No. 50, 0c; No. 51, 0c; No. 52, 0c; No. 53, 0c; No. 54, 0c; No. 55, 0c; No. 56, 0c; No. 57, 0c; No. 58, 0c; No. 59, 0c; No. 60, 0c; No. 61, 0c; No. 62, 0c; No. 63, 0c; No. 64, 0c; No. 65, 0c; No. 66, 0c; No. 67, 0c; No. 68, 0c; No. 69, 0c; No. 70, 0c; No. 71, 0c; No. 72, 0c; No. 73, 0c; No. 74, 0c; No. 75, 0c; No. 76, 0c; No. 77, 0c; No. 78, 0c; No. 79, 0c; No. 80, 0c; No. 81, 0c; No. 82, 0c; No. 83, 0c; No. 84, 0c; No. 85, 0c; No. 86, 0c; No. 87, 0c; No. 88, 0c; No. 89, 0c; No. 90, 0c; No. 91, 0c; No. 92, 0c; No. 93, 0c; No. 94, 0c; No. 95, 0c; No. 96, 0c; No. 97, 0c; No. 98, 0c; No. 99, 0c; No. 100, 0c.

Prices to Consumers.
Flour—No. 1, 42c; No. 2, 41c; No. 3, 40c; No. 4, 39c; No. 5, 38c; No. 6, 37c; No. 7, 36c; No. 8, 35c; No. 9, 34c; No. 10, 33c; No. 11, 32c; No. 12, 31c; No. 13, 30c; No. 14, 29c; No. 15, 28c; No. 16, 27c; No. 17, 26c; No. 18, 25c; No. 19, 24c; No. 20, 23c; No. 21, 22c; No. 22, 21c; No. 23, 20c; No. 24, 19c; No. 25, 18c; No. 26, 17c; No. 27, 16c; No. 28, 15c; No. 29, 14c; No. 30, 13c; No. 31, 12c; No. 32, 11c; No. 33, 10c; No. 34, 9c; No. 35, 8c; No. 36, 7c; No. 37, 6c; No. 38, 5c; No. 39, 4c; No. 40, 3c; No. 41, 2c; No. 42, 1c; No. 43, 0c; No. 44, 0c; No. 45, 0c; No. 46, 0c; No. 47, 0c; No. 48, 0c; No. 49, 0c; No. 50, 0c; No. 51, 0c; No. 52, 0c; No. 53, 0c; No. 54, 0c; No. 55, 0c; No. 56, 0c; No. 57, 0c; No. 58, 0c; No. 59, 0c; No. 60, 0c; No. 61, 0c; No. 62, 0c; No. 63, 0c; No. 64, 0c; No. 65, 0c; No. 66, 0c; No. 67, 0c; No. 68, 0c; No. 69, 0c